The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4109 第四千一百零九號 同治庚午年十一月十五日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1871. 禮拜四 英正月五日 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 4, CHUKIANG, Brit. str., 636, Warden, Shanghai 1st January, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
Jan. 5, GLENGYLE, British steamer, 1,269, McQueen, Canton 4th January, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Jan. 5, DOUGLAS, Brit. str., 615, Toppin, Foochow 1st January, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.
Jan. 5, MAURY, North Ger. bk., 380, Oest, Chefoo 28th December, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
Jan. 5, COLOMA, Amer. bk., 853, Potter, Puget Sound, Port Townsend 5th Nov., Timber, Assorted Lumber and Spars.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Departures.

Jan 4, GREAT NORTHERN, str., for Singapore and London.
Jan. 4, PROVENCE, str., Saigon, &c.
Jan. 4, EDOUARD MARIE, for Whampoa.
Jan. 4, CANDELARIA, for Macao.
Jan 4, ENCARNACION, for Manila.
Jan. 4, OMAR PACHA, for Quinhon.
Jan. 4, GUIDING STAR, for Saigon.
Jan. 5, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 4TH JANUARY.
Dronning Louise, for Taiwanfoo.
Guiding Star, for Saigon.
Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Rapid, for Bangkok.
Jane Maria, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast,—Messrs. Rach, Dascles, Mrs. McLellar, and 100 Chinese.
Per *Chukiang*, str., from Shanghai,—35 Chinese.
Per *Great Northern*, str., for London,—Mr. and Mrs. Davies and 2 children, Messrs. O. Benecke, Holtzapfel and Lindsey.

Reports.

The North German bark *Maury*, from Chefoo on the 28th December, reports strong gale from N.W. on leaving, then strong monsoon.

The American barque *Coloma* reports has experienced a very heavy passage across the North Pacific Ocean; called at Honolulu on the 2nd Dec., sailing again on the 3rd; off Gadd's Reef experienced a heavy gale from N.N.E. on the 2nd.

The British steamer *Chukiang* reports had light variable winds until the p.m. of the 2nd, then moderate monsoon, gradually freshening until Piedra Branca, then more moderate. Passed on the night of the 1st inst. the steamship *Sin Nanning*, about 20 miles South of Tongting.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports in Foochow H.M.S. *Zebra* and U.S.S. *Alaska*. The *Gresham* would leave for London on the 3rd, and the *Beemah* during the week. The *Her Majesty* arrived from Shanghai on the 30th, and the *Portland* on the 31st; passed *Yasso* in Haitan Straits on the p.m. of the 1st January, and the *Norna* on the 3rd, at 10.31 p.m. off.

A ship of the corvette class, bearing the flag and pennant of H.M.F.M. of Portugal, is entering the Roadstead.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Cutter Yacht *Enterprise*.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.
THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET.
THE GODOWN situated under our Offices, in the Building known as DENT'S BLOCK, on the Praya; capacity 800 Tons. Occupation can be had on the 1st January, 1871.
Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1m 2267 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.
SEVERAL apartments facing the Praya, suitable for Offices or Dwelling House. Apply to G, office of this paper.
tf 2175 Hongkong, 14th December, 1870.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

KWONG HING LEE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA AND MANILA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, &c.
tf 2124] 91, QUEEN'S ROAD. [Dec. 5

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—R. ROWETT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	H. B. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Managers;—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager*.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1962] Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE.

MR. VICTOR KRESSER having retired from the Chief Management of the Corporation, the undersigned has this day assumed charge.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.
1m 3 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—On the 1st of December, and until further notice, the price of gas will be Four Dollars per 1000 cubic feet, instead of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents as heretofore.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
2m 2028 Hongkong, 17th November, 1870.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire, on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be *Two* per cent. per annum, instead of three per cent. as heretofore.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaires, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.
tf 2005 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Company will be prepared to accept risks on First-class Chinese Houses at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, instead of Three per cent. as heretofore.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
3m 1998 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (*Limited*).

THE Dividend of Dollars Four hundred and Seventy-five ($475) per share, declared at the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of shareholders, held on the 21st instant, will be payable on or after the 23rd of this month. Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, on application.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 2227 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with
RICH. F. HAWKE,
One of the Executors.
tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.
Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. JNO. D. HUMPHREYS is Trustee in my Estate, and will receive all payments due to me. Persons having claims against me are requested to forward to him particulars of the same without delay.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
1m 2236 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, the business premises now in the occupation of the Supreme Court, *Queen's Road Central*. If not disposed of by the 1st February next, the building will be to let either as it stands or arranged as two sets of offices and dwelling rooms, with godown accommodation on the Praya, or as Chambers or offices, flats or sets.
Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary) where Plans for rearranging the Premises may be seen.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
2m 2123 Hongkong, 5th December, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag]

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	"	ELLES & Co.
Foochow,	"	OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	"	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang,	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	"	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	"	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	"	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé,	"	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	"	HAUSCHILD & SÖRNSEN.
Singapore,	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	"	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,		JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.
Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the second call of Twelve dollars and fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 2135 Hongkong, 7th December, 1870.

THE undersigned, passengers by the ship *Archer*, just arrived from Sydney, desire to tender their thanks to Captain POWER and the Officers, for the kindness and attention with which they were treated during the voyage.
A-HENG, (Head man,)
and 98 other passengers.
7d 2275 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

SING-LEE,
HAS for Sale every kind of COALS, at moderate rates.
Also,
Dealer in EUROPEAN GOODS.
No. 87, Tung-man Lane.
2m 2278 Hongkong, 31st December, 1870.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between LEE CHEE, *Plaintiff,*
AND
CASSUM NATHOO, *Defendant.*

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the above named LEE CHEE against the above named CASSUM NATHOO, to recover the sum of *Ten thousand Three hundred and Fifty Dollars*, for money due to the Plaintiff from the Defendant on foot of the dishonored Draft or Order, in value of the Defendant in favor of the Plaintiff; and also for money due on accounts stated between the said parties; and it being alleged that the said CASSUM NATHOO does not reside within this Island or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the 13th day of January, 1871, wherein Solomon David Sassoon, of Hongkong, as Managing Partner at that place of the Mercantile Firm of David Sassoon, Sons and Company, or otherwise, and Mahomed Khetsy, of Hongkong, as Agent and Manager of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Merchant, or otherwise, are Garnishees.
Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this Action the said CASSUM NATHOO, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate Process in Actions at Law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this 14th day of December, A.D., 1870.
HENRY C. CALDWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
tf 2187] 29, *Queen's Road.*

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 5th January, 1871, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.—
5 Cases Zinc PAINT, White Lead and Green PAINT.
20 Cases TUMBLERS, Wine GLASSES, &c., &c.
Cases Am. TABACCO, in 20 lbs. boxes.
Cases do. 10s. and 8s.
25 Cases Newnham's Condensed MILK.
5 Cases Mixed BISCUITS, 1 and 2 lb. tins.
Barrels Stockholm TAR.
" ROSIN.
" Yellow OCHRE.
An Invoice, comprising,—
Lilli Tweed and Dark Mixed Doeskin SUITS, White SHIRTS, Crimean SUITS, Reversible Water-proof COATS, White FLANNEL, BOOTS, &c., &c.
And,
By order of the Executors, sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. THOMAS DONALDSON.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
26 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, RAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, from their Wharf,
THIS DAY,
the 5 January, 1871, at 2 P.M.,—
The Cutter Yacht "*ENTERPRISE*," of about 4 Tons with standing and running Gear, Masts, Sails, Anchor, Chain, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
6 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will hold their first monthly sale of HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., &c., &c., near Mr. Wetton's Stables in Duddell Street,
THIS DAY,
the 5 January, 1871, at 3 P.M.—
When several very desirable lots will be offered, of which particulars will be circulated. $1 for advertising, &c., expense will be charged on each lot if unsold.
At the above sale will be offered Two handsome Young POINTERS, well bred and trained, just arrived from England.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk at the fall of the hammer.
2272 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
6th January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Mr. EDWD. NORTON'S Godowns, No. 4, *Praya*,—
The wreck of the
"*DUNMAIL,*"
as she now lies off the Kowloon Dock—with lower masts standing, and about 100 Tons of Lead, Yellow metal, &c., still left in her.
Also,
ANCHORS & CABLES.
SUNDRY SHIPS (including a Cunningham's patent top yard,) an iron main yard, topmasts, booms, &c., &c.
And, at the same time,—
Mr. NORTON'S DIVING APPARATUS, by Siebe, of London complete working order.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
2264 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, *Queen's Road,*
TO-MORROW,
the 6th January, 1871, at noon,—
30 Copies "THE FAR EAST DIARY" for 1871.
5,000 Snider CARTRIDGES, 5,000 American Copper CARTRIDGES, 139 Bags FLOUR, 50 Cases CLARET, Casks each Pints and Quarts ALE, 500 Cases Wine CORKS, 24 Pieces Coloured FLANNEL, 2 Pieces DAMASK, 6 Mantelpiece MIRRORS, Sewing MACHINES, American CLOCKS, Table CUTLERY, 5 Hhds Bass's ALE, 2 Bales TWINE, 10 Cwts Green PAINT, 5 Cwt. Hubback's White LEAD, 5 Cwts. Black PAINT, 4 Barrels Hubback's Raw and Boiled OIL, 10 Drums TURPENTINE.
55 Piculs Muntz's Yellow Metal RODS, viz:—
25 65 50 40 20 Bolts.
— — — — —
¼ ⅜ ½ 1 1¼ inch.
And the usual MISCELLANEOUS ASSORTMENT.
24 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for account of whom it may concern, on
SATURDAY NEXT,
7th January, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At the Godowns of Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.,—
RF, 353 Pigs LEAD, Blackett & Co.
HN, 177 do. Stiffe & Wood.
Salved ex Dunmail.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
W. MORGAN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
25 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on
FRIDAY,
the 13th day of January, 1871, at noon, on board
The British ship
"*VEK...*"
632 tons register, built of Sunderland, as she now lies in this harbour with all her appurtenances.
This vessel was re-metalled in September, 1869, and is well found in stores, &c.
For further particulars or inventory apply to the undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on transfer of the vessel, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The vessel to be at purchaser's risk upon the fall of the hammer. Expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
27 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st day of February, 1871, at 11 A.M.,—
H.M. Gun-boat "*...CER*,"
60 Horse Power, with complete Standing and Running Rigging, one suit of Sails, one Anchor and Cable.
Also,
H.M. Gun-boat "*...FUL*,"
40 Horse Power.
And,
1 40-H.P. Engine.
1 40-H.P. do.
2 each 60-H.P. Engines.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
2259 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. to offer by Public Auction,
On the 9th January next,
(if not previously disposed of by private Contract),—
The Company's Iron Paddle-wheel Steamer
"*GANGES*,"
Register tonnage of Ship..............749 Tons.
" " Engine room, 447 "
Total tonnage...1190 Tons.
Draught of Water when Loaded 14,6 Feet.
Description of Engines—Direct action oscillating Cylinders.
Horse Power..............470.
A complete inventory can be seen and particulars obtained on application to the Auctioneer.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.
CHARLES H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
2110 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day executed a Deed of Assignment of all my STOCK-IN-TRADE, Plant, Tools, Machinery, Goods, Chattels and Effects to DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, Esq., as a Trustee for all my Creditors.
DAVID ILLINGWORTH.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

WITH Reference to the above, the Undersigned begs to announce that the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Goods and Chattels of Mr. D. ILLINGWORTH, with the Interest in the lease of the Premises, West Point, wherein his business has been carried on, will be sold by Public Auction on the 18th January, 1871, at noon, of which full particulars will be shortly published. Proposals for the purchase of the entire concern with the Stock-in-Trade, &c., will be received up to the 7th day of January, 1871.
All persons having claims against, and all parties indebted to the said D. ILLINGWORTH, are requested to furnish particulars of their demands, and to pay the amount of their respective debts to
D. R. CRAWFORD,
Trustee of the Estate and Effects of the said D. Illingworth.
55d 2046 Hongkong, 18th November, 1870.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

MUSICAL ALBUMS.
Magic LANTERNS.
Stereoscopic SLIDES.
Dressing CASES.
Despatch BOXES.
ALBUMS.
BOOKSLIDES.
Scent CABINETS.
Glove BOXES.
English TOYS.
American TOYS.
Babies' SWINGS.
Babies' JUMPERS.
Scent BOTTLES.
Christmas CAKES.
Vanilla BISCUITS.
French PLUMS.
Elvas PLUMS.
Bloom MUSCATELS.
Gift BOXES of BONBONS.
DRAGEES.
BIRDS of PARADISE.
Rosewater CRACKERS.
Costume CRACKERS.
Floral CRACKERS.
Bonbon COSAQUES.
Gilt BOOKS.
BIBLES.
Prayer BOOKS.
Salmon CUTLETS.
CAVIARE.
OYSTERS in Jelly.
Pickled SALMON.
GALANTINES.
Spiced OX TONGUES.
CHEESE.
HAMS.
Pine CHEESE.
Veal CUTLETS.
FRUITS in Noyeau.
FRUITS in Brandy.
Pickled PEACHES.
GAMES.
Mechanical TOYS.
WINES.
LIQUEURS.
This Season's FIGS.
&c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1561 Hongkong, 10th November, 1870.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.
FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.
AT
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2197 Hongkong, 19th December, 1870.

FOR SALE.
FOURTEEN IRON WATER TANKS of 400 Gallons each, on board ship *Archer*.
Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
10d 2265 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

FOR SALE.
2 BROADWOOD'S COTTAGE GRAND PIANOS, *made expressly for this climate.* Extra strings and covers.
Apply by letter, to A. B. C., *Daily Press* Office.
1m 2140 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between QUOK-YU-CHUEN, *Plaintiff,*
AND
CASSUM NATHOO, *Defendant.*

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the above-named QUOK-YU-CHUEN, against the above-named CASSUM NATHOO, to recover the sum of *Nine thousand One hundred and Forty-eight Dollars and Seventy-five Cents*, for goods sold and delivered by the Plaintiff to the Defendant, and also for money due on accounts stated between the said parties; and it being alleged that the said CASSUM NATHOO does not reside within this Island or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the 13th day of January, 1871, wherein Solomon David Sassoon, of Hongkong, as Managing Partner at that place of the Mercantile Firm of David Sassoon, Sons and Company, or otherwise, and Mahomed Khetsy, of Hongkong, as Agent and Manager of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Merchant, or otherwise, are Garnishees.
Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this Action, the said CASSUM NATHOO, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate Process in Actions at Law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this 14th day of December, A.D., 1870.
HENRY C. CALDWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
tf 2188] 29, *Queen's Road.*

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers at 3 P.M. TO DAY, the Fifth day of January, 1871, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of closing one of the Company's Establishments.
By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
15d 2223 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, (Submarine Cable between Singapore, Penang and Madras,)
BRITISH AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, (Submarine Cable between Singapore, Java, and Australia.)

OPENING OF THE LINES
TO
PENANG AND JAVA.

The first portions of the above Companies' Cables between SINGAPORE and PENANG and SINGAPORE and JAVA are now open for the transmission of messages.
The following are the rates for *Telegrams* of *Twenty words*:—

To Penang	$3.90
" Java, (Batavia and Weltervreden)	5.30
" " and Sumatra, Stations West of Samarang	5.60
" " Stations East of Samarang	6.00

The Madras section of the cable is expected to be completed by the beginning of the new year.
At the opening of the line for *Traffic*, the following will be the rates for messages of *Twenty words* from *Singapore*:—

To Aden	$19.40
" America, (New York and Massachusetts)	38.40
" do. (Pennsylvania)	39.60
" France	23.50
" Germany (North)	23.20
" Great Britain and Ireland	24.20
" Holland	23.20
" India, (Bombay and Stations West of Chittagong)	12.90
" do. (Madras)	11.10
" do. (Stations East of Chittagong)	13.80
" London	24.00
" Russia, (Europe)	21.90
" do. (Caucasus)	25.00
" do. (West of Tomsk)	26.00
" do. (East do.)	27.50

Half these rates for every additional *Ten words*.
Firms in CHINA and JAPAN not having agents in SINGAPORE may have their messages sent from that place on the opening of the Line by making a deposit of not less than $120 with the *Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore*, to be applied to the payment of messages which should be addressed to "*The Manager, Telegraph Office, Singapore.*"
By order,
J. W. FULLER,
Manager.
Singapore Office,
6, Prince's St., 23rd December, 1870. [7d 18

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Second to the Sixteenth day of January next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
28d 2224 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts with the Report of the Directors, and the election of a Director and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
26d 2225 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Paragraph No. 110 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Half Yearly Interest at the rate of 12% per annum on the paid up Capital is now due.
Warrants, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, by Shareholders not already in receipt of same.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 4 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS—BY SIEBE OF LONDON.

MADE expressly for diving in 20 Fathoms, and used at the wrecks of the *Hamilla Mitchell* and *Dunmail*. This Engine will throw Air for 2 Divers at one time if required, and 2 Pipes can be attached for that purpose.
Apply to
ED. NORTON.
tf 2235 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor.
tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the ship *John O'Gaunt* during her stay in Port.
G. OVERBECK,
Agent.
tf 2240 Hongkong, 20th December, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor.
BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms and Dining Room.
Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, " 7.
BILLIARD ROOMS.
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.
tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

Intimations.

GRAND IMPERIAL CIRCUS
OF
CONSTANTINOPLE
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THIS CIRCUS, under the Direction of Mr. L. Soullier, Ecuyer to their Majesties the Sultans Mahomed II, Abdhul Medjid Kahn and Aziz, decorated with several Orders by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, after a most brilliant and successful season of two months in Shanghai, is now *en route* for Hongkong, where its arrival may be expected in a few days, and where it will give nightly entertainments (Sundays excepted) for Fifteen Days only.

NOTICE.

Mr. Soullier has the honor to announce that he is prepared to give lessons in horsemanship to persons of either sex, and that he will during his stay in Hongkong render the most indomitable horses perfectly tractable. Terms for the above are made by special agreement in each case.
7 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1871.

TUNG-HING THEATRE.

A CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, by a Company of Chinese Actors, will take place in the above Theatre, at Taipingshan, for 12 days and nights, commencing from 2nd and ending on the 13th January, Sunday excepted. All actors of this Company are well-known for their Theatrical skill, and no doubt all performances will be performed with great success.
1w 8 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1871.

WANTED for the Wardroom Mess of H M S. *Ocean*, a good Steward (as Messman); for Terms, &c., apply on board between 12 and 1 o'clock.
tf 23 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

ROSE, & Co. have this day opened a branch of their business in *Queen's Road*, next door but one to the Hongkong Dispensary; the Stock will be found to consist of a Choice Assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,
Arrived per steamer "Elgin."

WE, the Undersigned, have this day entered into partnership, the business will be carried on henceforward under the style and firm of ROSE & Co.
(Signed) J. ROSE,
J. S. ROBINSON.
tf 2043 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870

NOTICE.

DR. WINN'S OFFICE will be REMOVED on *1st January next*, to his residence, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, premises formerly occupied by Dr. O'Brien.
1m 2201 Hongkong, 20th December, 1870.

BAZAAR PHILLIPINE,
94, *Queen's Road*,
BARRELET & MARTY,
HAVE received by the last Mail, a great assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES.
2w 2260 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

BAZAAR PHILLIPINE,
94, *Queen's Road*.
MME. F. LEGER,
FRENCH DRESSMAKER,
2w 2261] *Modiste Parisienne.* [Dec. 28

NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL.
J. B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor.
BOWLING ALLEYS,
BILLIARD ROOM,
RIFLE GALLERY,
MUSIC ROOM,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
NEW BED ROOMS,
2101] AND LIBRARY. [Dec. 2

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.
They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 " "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
THE rooms of the undersigned will be closed from this date, for about one month, during his absence from Hongkong.
J. THOMSON.
tf 2055 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY,
NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
EDW. NORTON,
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per M. M. Co.'s steamers *Phase* and *Godavery* are informed that all cargo impeding discharge of said steamers will be landed, stored, and insured at their expense.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
17 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo, and others interested in the ship *Dunmail*, that salving operations have been concluded, and no further Goods will be delivered from said vessel.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for P. THOMPSON, late Master British ship *Dunmail*.
tf 2266 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

BRITISH BARQUE *MIRELLA*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 2248 Hongkong, 27th December, 1870.

JOHN O'GAUNT, FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
G. OVERBECK.
tf 2234 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

NOW READY.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is now ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of the VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS; MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. BROWN & Co., Swatow.
,, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
,, HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
,, KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
,, TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row London.
,, BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.25, and the last messengers left the office at 10.46.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 5TH, 1871.

THE extract which is given elsewhere from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, upon the line of action which should be adopted by the Home Government for the protection of British subjects in China, is worthy of careful perusal. It sets forth very clearly the defects which exist in the Admiralty instructions which have been sent out, and it may be hoped that the attention which is thus called to the matter will be productive of some modification in them. The writer of the article under notice justly observes that being too supine under insults may tend as much as the adoption of a tone of irritating interference towards the production of war; and he might have safely added with regard to China, that the former course is the one most calculated to lead to difficulties. Our policy with regard to this country ought to be deterrent as well as protective—such as to make the Chinese unwilling to resort to outrages as well as to protect foreigners when disturbances have actually arisen, and for this reason it is essential that greater discretionary power should be granted to the forces in these parts than elsewhere, so than the knowledge of their power may make the Chinese loth to do anything to cause them to exert it. The instructions which have been given to the naval officers are thus the exact opposite of those which are required to prevent difficulties arising, especially as the Chinese authorities were made aware, through the BURLINGAME Mission, that such instructions would be sent out.

THERE is underneath the somewhat grotesque affair that has recently attracted public attention in respect to the arrest of Chinamen in this Colony, an important public issue, which it may be hoped will command some consideration. As pointed out in the letter from Mr. HAZELAND, it appears that it is lawful for the police to effect arrests of persons who may be reasonably suspected of carrying anything unlawfully obtained. From this, naturally arises the question, what may be considered as reasonable grounds of suspicion. It cannot for a moment be denied that in regard to this point much must be left to the discretion of the Captain Superintendent of Police. As already noticed, in commenting on the matter, there is no absolute reason to conclude, because an individual policeman acts indiscreetly upon instructions which he has received from his superior, that the superior is necessarily to blame, as the instructions may have been misunderstood, or not properly carried out. Had Captain DEANE, therefore, left the matter as it stood on the appearance of the note, no further conclusion would have been deduced from the fact than that there had been some looseness in the Police Service with regard to the question of arrests, which, as attention has been called to it, would probably be remedied. But the answer sent by Mr. HAZELAND, under Mr DEANE's instructions, gives an importance to the matter, which it did not before possess; because he distinctly upholds the action of Police Constable No. 206 as being within the powers granted by Ordinance No. 14 of 1845. In doing this, he makes it clear that it is necessary proper attention should be called to the question, because, if the construction put upon the clause by the Captain Superintendent is correct, there can be no doubt that the Police Force is invested with powers of a very dangerous and arbitrary nature, which it is desirable to have defined.

It can hardly be supposed by any reasonable man that carrying a box of cheroots at seven o'clock in the evening, is an action calculated to awake suspicion, unless there are other circumstances which lead to such a conclusion. The meaning of the section in the Ordinance would seem to be that arrests may be made when there are palpable grounds for suspicion, such for example as a man found carrying property which, by no reasonable supposition, could be deemed to have come lawfully into his possession. If the construction suggested by Mr. HAZELAND's letter is that given to the Ordinance by the Captain Superintendent of Police, it is perfectly manifest that very great injustice may at times be perpetrated. One point in connection with the matter is specially worthy of notice. If the Police Constable had reason to suspect the coolie was carrying property which had been unlawfully obtained, he was clearly called upon to take him to the Station House, and was not justified in overhauling the property in the street.

It may be hoped that this affair will not be unproductive of useful results. Probably the answer written through the medium of Mr. HAZELAND to Mr. HOGG had not received very careful attention on the part of Mr. DEANE; and upon reflection he will no doubt see the desirability of impressing upon the members of the Police Force the necessity of using the powers they are invested with with due moderation. If such be done, the simple object sought by Mr. HOGG's letter will have been attained.

The Hon. the Chief Justice sat in Bankruptcy yesterday, at 11 a.m., when the application of W. Schmidt for order of discharge was granted.

It appears that the statement which was made yesterday in relation of the steamer *Fusi-Yama*, to the effect that the Attorney-General had given an opinion that she was not within the provisions of the Chinese Passenger Act of 1855 is erroneous. It seems that he has not given any opinion on this individual case; and the idea that he had done so apparently originated from an opinion given some time ago with regard to a matter, in which the circumstances differ from the present case, the vessel not being British. It is due to the emigration officer at Amoy to presume that the fact of the *Fusi-Yama* being allowed to clear from that port for the Straits with 900 coolies without a certificate, is owing to some exemption, which is not at present explained, otherwise the voyage being one exceeding seven days, the steamer would seem within the strict terms of the Chinese Passenger Act of 1855 to be liable to be seized by the British Authorities and forfeited to the Crown.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 4th, 1871

BEFORE C. MAY, Esq.

DISCHARGED.

Tam-a-ming, a boatman, charged by B. Gerrott with being in unlawful possession and occupation of a coat, his property, was discharged, having shown that he bought the garment in the usual way of trade from Ng-a-yung, who averred that he had bought it on the 25th of last month from two foreigners for 15 cents. The coat was returned to its original owner, who said that he had lost it from Garner's boarding-house, on the same evening that he took up his abode in that hospitable mansion, viz., on the 29th.

A GOUL.

Caban-a-fook, (who is a leper and a mendicant), found picking up remnants of old coffins in the Chinese Cemetery at Pokfolum, was ordered to be forwarded to his native place.

RIDICULE.

A man named Wong-a-kow, and a woman named Man-a-choy, had a row, when much abuse passed, the latter having a bamboo in her hand fell into temptation, when the former exclaimed on passing her: "Oh, most beautiful pretty one!" which ridicule induced her to cry out: "You have too much tongue," and this sentiment she had enforced by a blow. Fined 10 cents each.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Chew-a-sow, a coolie, was convicted of the unlawful possession of some lime, which he had chosen to regard in the light of an unconsidered trifle of no value, and left out of doors as such. Fined $5, in default, seven days' with hard labour.

OFFENCE AGAINST GOOD ORDER AND CLEANLINESS.

Leong-a-kow was fined $1, charged by C.P.C. Wan-a-soong, with emptying down a drain filth, which ought to have been removed by another channel.

NO PASS.

Chun-a-yee, charged as being abroad without a pass, at 1.30 a.m., stated that he was on his way to his patron's house, to request of him to fetch a doctor for his mother, who was ill. Discharged.

HAWKERS.

Lo-yee-wah, was fined 10 cents for hawking pine-apple without a license, and Wong-a-chune the same sum for hawking vegetables.

OBSTRUCTION.

Wong-a-kong and Wan-a-yok, fishmongers, were fined 25 cents each, for obstructing the Central Avenue of the Central Market.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE ILLEGAL SQUEEZES.

The salt squeeze case was further remanded until Monday, the 9th, at noon. The Captain Superintendent stated that he was still waiting for a reply to his letter to the authorities in Canton, as to the validity of the papers found. If the documents are valid for the purpose for which they are ostensibly issued, the charge of *false* pretence falls to the ground. The question would then be resolved into a political one. Bail as before.

DESTITUTE.

Daniel McLoughlin, a seaman, a runaway and expiree Victoria, was sent back to his quarters as a destitute.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Yip-a-shun, was sent to gaol for seven days, as a rogue and vagabond, I.P.C. denounced him as a watchman for gamblers.

COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

Chew-a-look, a chair-coolie, was fined $5, in default, 14 days' imprisonment, for commencing to dun Yuen-tah-shing, formerly servant to Dr. Dods, and recently returned from England, by striking him on the head. This summary method of collection made him cry out. Defendant, who was in liquor was caught by D.W. No. 17, was found to have a fighting iron on his person beneath his jacket. Defendant said that complainant owed him money.

CHINESE ALL OVER.

Three Chinese, who were discovered on board the French steamship *Godavery*, from Yokohama, and given up to the police as stowaways, were discharged from custody. It was proven that the second engineer had given permission to the leading man of the Chinese firemen to permit three friends of his to work their passage down, and this man had profited by the leave so given to pocket $19 for their passage and chow-chow.

REMAND.

The case against James Brook Henting, accused of obtaining 4,000 taels by false pretences, at Shanghai, was further remanded until Saturday, the 7th instant.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE BALL.

TUNG AKOW v. GROVE, $500.—Mr. Hazeland appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. C. Caldwell for the defendant. This was an action against the master of the barque *Dronning Louise* for damage done to certain packages consigned to the plaintiff per that vessel on her late voyage from Tientsin. It appeared that the packages had been broken open, evidently by Chinese, a considerable quantity of their contents abstracted (in one case the whole), and some of the boxes filled up with miscellaneous Chinese properties, as Tientsin mud and native trousers. It came out in the course of the argument that the vessel had been chartered for this voyage by the plaintiff, and that the goods were put on board and stowed by the servants of the plaintiff. It was also admitted by Mr. Hazeland that they were delivered in Hongkong in the same order and condition in which they were put on board. Further, Mr Caldwell contended that the captain was not liable, because he signed the bills of lading as agent for the charterer, the plaintiff, and moreover, that the wording of the bills of lading "weight and contents unknown" protected him from liability in any case.

Mr. Hazeland called the plaintiff, who began by stating that the charter was signed by a partner of his at Tientsin. The difficulty then arose as to whether the case should not be put out of Court, because only one partner had sued. The plaintiff set this at rest by correcting himself, and saying that his friend at Tientsin was his agent, and not his partner. Next, there was a serious difficulty about names, as the plaintiff's shop-name was confounded with the name of the consignee, which turned out to be different. Finally, the consignee proved to be the same person as the consignor, and Mr. Hazeland was fain to accept judgment against him, with costs.

THE HON. MR. SEWARD ON CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—While I fully appreciate your having evinced a certain amount of delicacy in commenting upon the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Seward, as to treatment of the Chinese by what he termed, by a pseudonym, "foreign nations," I think it would be unfair to ourselves to ignore the plain meaning of his remarks, and to omit giving to them a definite reply. There can be no doubt that these remarks were intended as a reflection upon the policy which has been pursued towards China by Great Britain. This is clearly enough shown by the declaration that doing equal justice to China was a peculiarity of American policy—something of "its own," and differing from the notion of other nations. Of course, in speaking before an assembly of mixed nationality, and especially when doing so in a British Colony, the Hon. Mr. Seward was somewhat guarded in his language; but there was quite sufficient in what he said to indicate his meaning, which evidently was that an injustice is done to China in the demands which have been made, and are being made, of her.

I am unwilling to write anything which may be in the slightest degree distasteful to the American residents either in Hongkong, or in China generally. It has been my good fortune and privilege to be upon intimate terms with many of them, both here and at the Treaty Ports, and I can bear my testimony to their intelligence, enlightenment, and above all to their temperate and liberal views with respect to all matters connected with this country. I am therefore confident that my remarks will be understood by them as they are meant, if indeed the views which I hold are not in reality those entertained by the larger number of the American citizens in China.

What I wish to say is this. The claim repeatedly made in favour of the United States, that it has been more considerate and more peaceful in its policy towards China than other nations have been, is one which cannot be sustained. The reason for this is simple. The United States' trade with China became developed at a much later date than that of Great Britain, and there has not been, up to the present time, any urgent necessity for America either taking a great interest in Chinese affairs, or adopting any definite policy with regard to China. There was, therefore, in the earlier days of our intercourse, with the country, not only no necessity, but no temptation for America to take decisive steps with regard to this country, and her policy was naturally one of comparative inaction. Her argument might reasonably be something to this effect: "Great Britain has far larger trading interests in China than we have. Let her see to the progress of commercial intercourse there; such concessions as will suit her will certainly be sufficient for us." In the course of maintaining her commercial position, England was compelled to resort to measures which have been in some directions looked upon as high-handed. I do not care to enter upon the question whether this view is correct or not, though it is certain much that has been alleged against her has been exaggerated; the obstinacy and would-be-high, handedness of the Chinese being taken very little into account in the consideration. It must not be forgotten that in establishing commercial relations with China in the earlier days, the question simply was whether there should be any toleration granted to foreigners or not by the country. If they could, the Chinese would have expelled us; and the first step towards establishing relations at all, was to show that they could not do so. This could only be done by taken a high-hand, and this duty devolved upon England.

It is not, therefore, fair at a subsequent date, when the Chinese have been forced to recognise that they must have intercourse with foreign nations, and when the questions to be decided are such as there is at least some reason to hope can be settled amicably, for those who were clear of the difficulties of earlier days to institute an individious comparison between their own peacefulness and their neighbours' high-handedness. The high-handed action of earlier days was a necessity brought about simply by the high-handedness of the Chinese, and if it had been the destiny of the United States, instead of that of England, first to open China, it is probable that the course of events would not have materially differed from what it has been. Relations are now altered, and with the change of relations has come a change of policy. At the present day, England is no more desirous than the United States of adopting anything but a fair line of policy towards China. This is acknowledged by Americans themselves in all parts of this country. We find them uniting with us in all matters of interest, and they have often taken the lead in conjunction with British residents in the most important political movements. It is, therefore, evident that Americans in China do not differ materially from us in respect to all practical questions; and I do not think that any well informed American will declare that the policy at present adopted is otherwise than just to China. It would be a pity, therefore, if the drift of Mr. Seward's remarks should lead to any misapprehension on this score. The trading interests of America are on the increase, and the question of her policy in China is becoming more and more important; but her policy and her interests are now identical with those of Great Britain, and in fact, of all other foreign nations, and I think it may fairly be said that there is no other desire in any direction than to act towards China in a fair, reasonable and conciliatory spirit.

Yours faithfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1871.

CRICKET.

EAST v. WEST.

This match, of which only part of one innings was played, came off on Saturday last, the 31st December. The scores were remarkably high, especially on the side of the East, who, as will be seen by the score, ran up a total of 288, against their opponents' 113. The latter, however, had three wickets to fall at the close of the play.

The East began action at the wickets with Messrs. Scott and McLean, Messrs. Deane and Darby bowling. In the second over of the former, the first wicket (Mr. Scott's fell) for 0, with the score at 2. Major Suttie did not last much larger, being bowled by Mr. Deane for 5 (2 for 10). Mr. McIntosh was shortly disposed of by Mr. Darby for 2 (3 for 16), and then Mr. Head joined Mr. McLean, to the great discomfort of the field. Mr. Head led off with a 4, and 2's and 3's followed in such rapid succession that Mr. Deane found it necessary to give place to Mr. Johnson, who bowled one over for 10 runs and in his turn retired in favour of Mr. Foss, who despatched both the batsmen in three overs. The Messrs. Grieg then had it all their own way for a time, and were not parted until the score was at 156, Mr. J. Grieg being caught off Mr. Darby for 49, which included a 7, a 6, two 5's, a 4, and five 3's. Mr. W. G. Greig, who was playing a very good and careful game, was then joined by Mr. Stevens, who was shortly caught off Mr. Deane (who had resumed). Mr. Anton played well for his 39, and Messrs. Coxon and Arthur were shortly afterwards disposed of, Mr. W. G. Greig carrying out his bat for 94, obtained by means of a 5, three 4's, twelve 3's, ten 2's, and singles. No fewer than seven bowlers had been marshalled against the batting. Mr. Deane bowled 185 balls for 91 runs, 4 wickets, 8 maidens, 5 wides. Mr. Darby bowled 155 balls for 75 runs, 2 wickets, 8 maidens. Mr. Foss bowled 80 balls for 62 runs, 2 wickets, 3 maidens, 3 wides. Mr. McEwen bowled 25 balls for 11 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wides. Mr. Chater bowled 15 balls for 9 runs. Mr. Johnson bowled 5 balls for 10 runs. Mr. Starkey bowled 3 balls at the end of the innings for 3 runs, 1 wicket (with the first ball). The number of extras was large, even in proportion to the high score.

The Western men sent in Messrs. Deane and Darby, and things looked shady when their first wicket fell at the first ball, Mr. Deane being taken at point by Mr. McLean. Mr. Wodehouse contributed a brace of threes, and was bowled. Mr. Wood was given out leg before to Mr. Greig, in his next over. Mr. Foss added another pair of threes, and then gave Major Suttie a chance, of which the latter took advantage. Messrs. Darby and McEwen kept the ball alive for some time. Mr. Scott being changed for Major Suttie, and the latter after three overs for Mr. Arthur. Mr. McEwen was cleverly stumped for 26, and in a couple of overs Mr. Arthur got Mr. Darby to put one up to Mr. Coxon. Mr. Darby's 40 comprised a 4, seven 3's, four 2's, and singles. Messrs. Chater and Starkey continued the batting, the former shortly lifting one to Mr. W. G. Greig. Messrs. Starkey and Welsh were not out when time was called. As regards the bowling, Mr. J. Greig bowled 85 balls for 40 runs, 5 wickets, 3 maidens, 3 wides. Mr. Scott bowled 30 balls for 30 runs, 1 wide. Major Suttie bowled 15 balls for 14 runs, 5 wides. Mr. Arthur bowled 35 balls for 16 runs, 2 wickets, 2 maidens, 2 wides.

EAST.

J. H. Scott, b Deane	0	W. G. Greig, not out	94
G. F. McLean, b Foss	31	E. W. Stevens, c Cromartie, b Deane	8
G. Suttie, b Deane	5	J. R. Anton, b Deane	30
J. M. McIntosh, b Darby	2	A. Coxon, b Starkey	2
F. S. Head, c Chater, b Foss	25	E. Arthur, thrown out Welsh	8
J. Greig, c. Deane, b Darby	49	b 10, l-b 4, w 10	30
			288

WEST.

W. H. F. Darby, c Coxon, b Arthur	40	A. R. McEwen, c Head, b Arthur	26
W. M. Deane, c McLean, b Greig	0	C. P. Chater, c W. G. Greig, b J. Greig	9
H. E. Wodehouse, b Greig	6	R. D. Starkey, not out	9
J. W. Wood, l b w, b Greig	2	D. Welsh, not out	2
H. Foss, c Suttie, b Greig	6	M. H. Cromartie	
		G. F. Johnson	
		b 2, w 11	13
			113

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT BRUSELS.

An attempted murder and suicide took place at Brussels. A lady, a lively, bright-eyed brunette, who stated that she was a Hungarian countess, hired an apartment on the second floor in a house in the Rue Montagne de la Cour. Some three or four days after she was joined by a certain marquis, a man forty-five years of age, stout and tall. The marquis and the countess seemed to adore each other, and were in fact much attached. On a Sunday evening they went out, about five o'clock, to dine, and returned together about nine o'clock. What then transpired is unknown, but several reports were heard in the apartments of these two lovers. On opening the door, the countess and the marquis were discovered bathed in blood. The police, who were immediately informed of what had taken place, hastened with some surgeons to the apartment. The countess had received a bullet in the breast, but, being stout, and the ball being badly aimed from a small pocket revolver, it had not entered so deeply into the flesh, and no mortal wound has been caused. The marquis had fired six shots in the region of his heart. From inquiries it appeared that, led away by an attack of jealousy, he attempted to murder his mistress and then commit suicide. No hope is entertained of the marquis, who in his delirium confessed a most violent passion for his victim. He stated, amongst other things, that, after firing at the countess and seeing her fall, apparently dead, at his feet he fired several shots at his own heart; six of the shots, however, missed fire, but, wounded as he was, he again loaded his revolver, as to make an end to his life.—*Morning Post*.

COUNT MOLTKE AGED 70.

The most potential man in the world just now is General Moltke, and the days of his years are threescore and ten. We will leave military circles to do justice to the genius of Moltke, and to say where be is to be placed in comparison with Grant, and Wellington, and Napoleon, and Marlborough, and the older heroes of the world. What we design now is much more single, but equally interesting. The "still strong man about whom one hears so little, who can be interviewed" only by Bismarck and by the Royal Family of Prussia, and without whom all Bismarck's grand designs might have been unavailing, the centrating with such noble efficiency the whole force and manhood and discipline of Germany, is seventy years old. The King of Prussia, himself seventy-three, has made him a count in honour of his seventieth birthday; but to us it is far more interesting to know that he has reached that age, than to hear that he has become Count Moltke. Grant is not yet fifty years old. Marlborough was all done with war by the time he was about sixty. Napoleon died at the age of fifty-two. Wellington's military career was over before the age at which Moltke began to distinguish himself. Indeed, before the war with Austria, Moltke had kept his power and his genius very much to himself. Here, then, is a point for physiologists, that a man of seventy may alter the complexion of the world and the relation of nations, and the history of civilisation; that he may at this age have physical power for going through arduous bodily exertion, and mental power for solving the most tremendous military problems. Meanwhile let the example of Moltke cheer old men and make many young men more modest.—*European Mail*.

BISMARCK AND THE EMPRESS.

Relative to the alleged attempt on the part of Count Bismarck to establish an intrigue with the Empress Eugénie, the following Berlin telegram appeared in the London papers. It will be remembered that the account given of the offer made by the envoy of Count Bismarck was peace in return for the cession of Strasburg and its surroundings. This being much less than the German military commanders expected, the Count lost popularity.

BERLIN, November 10.

It is semi-officially announced that the document published by the *Daily News* relative to the attitude of the Empress Eugénie since her arrival in England is not based on correct information.

It is specially declared that no envoy was sent by Count Bismarck to the Empress Eugénie on the 15th September, as stated in that document, nor that any such claims as alleged to have been put forward by Germany, in reference to territorial cession, were made.

In reply to this the *Daily News* publishes the following:—

A telegram of Mr. Reuter's reports a semi-official announcement, where, how, and by whom made it fails to say, that the document published some time ago in the *Daily News* relative to the attitude of the Empress Eugénie since her arrival in England is inaccurate in some of its particulars. The accuracy of the document in question is a matter which rests between the principals in the negotiation of which it gave an account. Of its authenticity, as a statement of the sentiments and impressions of the illustrious person who was the chief subject of the narrative, we satisfied ourselves. In that character we laid it before our readers, expressly disclaiming all association, on our part, with the views of policy and of policy which it embodied. The document was published in correction of an erroneous version of the same transactions which had appeared elsewhere. Any further light which Count Bismarck, or any other personal or semi-official, may have to shed upon the Bismarck affair, will be welcome.

A woman named Mary Ann Dunnett has died in London from over-eating.

Lady Burgoyne has received from the Empress Eugénie a costly gold locket, in which Her Majesty's photograph is to be enclosed, as a *souvenir* of her memorable voyage to England in Sir John Burgoyne's yacht.

Rev. James White, M.P., drew attention at the Mayor's banquet at Brighton to a very pregnant fact. Colonel Thesiger, of the Inniskillings, had been advocating an increased and perfectly equipped army, and Mr. White, speaking on the spur of the moment, said our vote for war purposes was more than the whole revenue of Prussia, which has been doing such military wonders. Mr. White was considerably within the mark in his figures, for the authorities show the British "warlikeness" vote to be £4,598,761 in excess of the whole revenue of Prussia. The Prussians are indeed, reputed the best administrators in Europe. Their public services are better paid than in any other country and at a lower cost. Prussia has also the smallest debt of any great European Power; at the end of 1869 its total debt was £56,424,... now it might be £100,000,000 whereas the present debt of France would certainly be 00,000,000.

HOME NEWS.

(Summaries from the London "Daily News.")

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16th.

The arguments in the Voysey appeal case were yesterday brought to a close before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Judgment was deferred.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart yesterday gave judgment in the suit instituted by the assignees in the bankruptcy of the late Lord Arthur Clinton against two money-lenders, named Dicker and Yates. His Honour held that the plaintiff was clearly entitled to the relief which he sought. The charges for discount made by the defendants were exorbitant and unconscionable. The plaintiff must make good to them, with interest at five per cent., all moneys actually advanced to Lord Arthur Clinton, or to his brother, Lord Albert. Each party to pay their own costs.

The woman Hall, charged with palming off a strange child upon Mr. Doe, of Peckham, was yesterday committed for trial. A case of a more serious character was then opened against the prisoner and her husband, both of whom were charged with wilful murder, at the instance of the Treasury. The Halls had for several years kept a house in one of the streets off Cold Harbour-lane, in which many women had been confined. A number of children were born there, but no traces of them could be discovered. Mr. Poland now accuses the prisoners of having murdered an infant, name unknown, in the month of February, 1869, and in support of the charge evidence was given by a girl named Matilda Barrett, who was formerly in their service. The prisoners were remanded.

Two men, named Jarrett and Palmer, were yesterday charged at the Marylebone Police-court with having broken into the Roman Catholic Chapel known as "Lady of the Rosary," in Homer-row, Marylebone, and stealing articles to the value £60. The prisoners, who were remanded, narrowly escaped violence at the hands of the indignant Irish residents in the neighbourhood.

A charge of wilful murder was yesterday investigated at Marlborough-street. The prisoner, one Jeary, a shoemaker, quarrelled with another of the trade, named Kennock, and in the result stabbed him to death. Jeary was committed for trial.

Attention is called by the Registrar-General to the fact that small-pox has not been so fatal in London since the early part of 1868 as during the last three weeks; in fact, so large a number as 40 fatal cases has not been recorded in any week since April, 1867. More than half of the deaths from this cause last week occurred in the East districts, and the extent to which the disease is diffused in that locality may be gathered from this, that 12 out of the 27 sub-districts forming the Eastern group contributed fatal cases. In the Spitalfields sub-district of Whitechapel, out of 12 deaths from all causes, 4 were from small-pox.

M. Thiers has published a report of his armistice negotiations at the German Headquarters, and it has been communicated to the representatives of the Great Powers, and to those of Turkey and Spain. The report states, in substance, that all went well until the question of the re-victualling of Paris and the other besieged places was discussed. M. Thiers stated that this question was not one of details, but a *sine quâ non*. Count Bismarck, who had previously referred the matter to the military authorities, thereupon declared that the armistice was opposed to the interests of the Prussians, and that he could only consent to the re-victualling of Paris if some military equivalent were given for it, as, for instance, one or more of the forts. M. Thiers declared that to ask this was to ask for the surrender of the ramparts, and the negotiations came to an end. In conclusion, the report says that the time has come for the neutral Powers to judge whether sufficient attention has been paid to their advice, and that they cannot, reproach France for disregarding it. Her great and irreparable fault, according to M. Thiers, is that she abandoned herself to a Government the very existence of which was a mistake.

Count Gortschakoff's circular respecting the treaties of 1856 states that the Russian Government cannot undertake to be bound by engagements which are no longer observed in their integrity. It therefore gives notice to the Sultan of its intention to withdraw from the treaties which limit its rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea.

A mutiny among the French Mobile Guards has taken place near Lyons. Twenty-six were tried by court-martial and three, after being condemned to death, were shot.

The Germans continue to advance in the southeast of France. Dôle was occupied on the 13th. Other forward movements are also reported.

From Berlin and New York we have accounts of a naval engagement at Havana between a Prussian and a French gunboat. The latter is said to have been disabled, and to have taken refuge in Havana. There was but slight loss on either side. According to the New York account both steamers were disabled and intended, when they had made good repairs, to renew the engagement.

From April 1 to November 12, the total receipts into the Exchequer were £37,334,623, as against £41,589,063, in the corresponding period of last year. Up to the same date the expenditure amounted to £41,947,542, of which more than eighteen millions and a quarter was for interest of debt. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £1,519,627.

Consols closed yesterday at 92⅝ to ¾ for money and the account. The markets for public securities were decidedly firmer during the greater part of the day. In the open discount market, bills were taken at 2⅜ per cent.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

Yesterday a meeting of the London Committee of the *Captain* Relief Fund was held, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. It was reported that the whole sum received at the Mansion-house was £2,904, that a total of £62,000 was necessary, and that of this amount £25,000 was still required. A circular was drawn up, making an earnest appeal for further subscriptions.

The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, has again been cited before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for having disobeyed a monition of that august body. The reverend gentleman is charged with kneeling or prostration before the consecrated elements during the prayer of consecration, and with elevating the cup and paten above his head during the administration of Holy Communion. Mr. Mackonochie, by affidavit, denies the charges. The further hearing has been adjourned to Friday next.

The case of the Rev. James Purchas, of Brighton, is now before the Judicial Committee, and the arguments have not yet been brought to a close.

A question of some importance to the profession of architects was argued yesterday in the Court of Exchequer. An architect was employed by a clergyman to prepare plans for a church and a vicarage, but before the work was completed a dispute arose, and the parsonage house was not proceeded with. The clergyman refused to pay the architect's bill unless the plans and specifications of the vicarage were given up. This was refused on the ground that it would be contrary to the rules of the profession, and proceedings were taken to recover the full amount claimed. The judges unanimously held that the clergyman was justified in declining to pay until the plans for the unfinished building were delivered up to him, Mr. Baron Pigott remarking that the contract contended for was not only ridiculous, but impossible of fulfilment.

Adjudication of bankruptcy was made yesterday against Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart. The amount of liabilities did not transpire. At the same time another private sitting for the examination of witnesses in the bankruptcy of the Duke of Newcastle took place before one of the Registrars.

A woman, who gave the name of Annie Wood, was yesterday charged at the Wandsworth Police-court with bigamy. She had been previously convicted on a similar charge, and contracted a fourth marriage after her release from prison. As she required time for the preparation of her defence, the magistrate remanded her.

A few months ago a Mr. Ironside prosecuted a man named Skeplehorn and his wife for conspiring with Mrs. Ironside to foist a strange child upon him as his own, and Skeplehorn was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In the Divorce Court yesterday, Lord Penzance granted a decree dissolving the marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Ironside on the ground that the latter had committed adultery.

We publish to-day the full text of the despatch of the Russian Government upon the Treaties of 1856, an analysis of which appeared in our impression yesterday, and the reply of Lord Granville, which has been forwarded to us from the Foreign-office. After referring to the announcement that in consequence of the Treaty of 1856 having been infringed to her prejudice, Russia will no longer be bound by the clauses which restrict her right of sovereignty in the Black Sea, Lord Granville says that she appears to assume by this, that any one of the Powers which signed the treaty may, without reference to the views of the other Powers, declare itself emancipated from the stipulations it thinks fit to disapprove. Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with regret, and cannot give any sanction to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff. Had the Russian Government asked her Majesty's Government and the other Powers which were parties to the treaty, to see whether anything had occurred which could be considered an infraction of the treaty, or whether any of its terms might be modified, her Majesty's Government would not have refused to examine the question in concert with the co-signatories. "Whatever might have been the result of such communications," says Lord Granville, in conclusion, "a risk of future complications, and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations would have been avoided."

Our St. Petersburg correspondent, writing on the 12th, says that the despatch announcing the intention of the Russian Goverment to free itself from the restrictions with regard to the Black Sea, imposed by the Treaties of 1865, was presented in London, Vienna, Constantinople, Florence, and Tours, on Wednesday, the 9th instant. The news was not generally known in St. Petersburg when our correspondent wrote, but as far as he could then gather, the action of Russia was generally approved. Some people were greatly excited, and it was confidently expected that if Austria fought England would. Others seemed to feel convinced that England would not fight.

It was recently reported in a telegram that the bombardment of Thionville had commenced on the 12th. A private letter from Metz, received in London yesterday, states that this news is incorrect. The statement is also contradicted by *Le Messin*, a French journal.

A decree has been issued by the King of Prussia, summoning the North German Parliament to assemble at Berlin on Thursday next, the 24th inst. According to the *Provincial Correspondence* the Parliament will be called upon to sanction a credit for the prosecution of the war, and a measure admitting to the North German Confederation such Southern States as have determined to join it.

There was a complete panic yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and the pressure of sales was as strong as on any day immediately preceeding the declaration of war in July last. Consols dropped ¼, closing at 92 to ⅛. Turkish Bonds experienced a decline, ranging 1 to 2½ per cent., and other descriptions of foreign securities fell 1 to 2. English railway stocks fully participated in the panic, the decline in nearly all the leading descriptions amounting from 1½ to nearly 4 per cent. In the general discount market the rate for the best paper did not exceed 2¼ to ⅜.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A London correspondent writes as follows regarding the complications on the Eastern question:—"After the Crimean war, although Russia was the aggressor and sank exhausted, she was not mulcted in an indemnity, nor even humbled. To draw her teeth and to prevent her from again attacking Turkey, it was stipulated that Sebastopol was not to be rebuilt, and that Russia should only have six small vessels of war in the Black Sea. The stipulation was one of the Articles of the Treaty of Paris. Prussia begged to be admitted to the convention, and was one of the guaranteeing Powers. Now that France is down, and Prussia in clear alliance with Russia, the Czar has repudiated the clause. If England proclaims war against Russia, she will have Austria, Italy, and Turkey, for allies. The Russians being thus occupied, Austria will surely help France; 200,000 Austrian troops marched into France would attract a large force of French recruits, and give them time to organise. Public feeling goes strong against Prussia. While she claimed benevolent neutrality from us, she made this secret treaty with Russia. The treaty referred to is mentioned in a letter from the *Times'* Tours correspondent, which is reproduced below. Our correspondent proceeds to say: "However singular the opinion may be, I have arrived at a deep conviction that so long as France can raise money on loans she can keep the sea, can obtain everything in the shape of arms and munitions that she may want, and cannot possibly be conquered. German endurance must have a limit, which I think will be exceeded, and if so dreadful reverses must be in store for the invaders."

The *Times* Tours correspondent writes:—

I need hardly tell you that the event of the day here is Russia's declaration that she no longer regards herself as bound by the Treaties of 1856. It was published here only this afternoon, and the general public has hardly yet had time to realize what its possible consequences may be, but among the limited number of persons who knew it some hours sooner, the excitement was great. M. Thiers is in high glee, as may be supposed. It is enough to make him forget all his recent fatigues and disappointments. Lucky France, it is said, to have such a trump card turn up when her game seemed almost irretrievably bad! There is a tremendous stir in diplomatic and official regions. Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich, and M. Thiers were with Count Chandordy this afternoon. The danger, which, at the commencement of the conflict, it was so earnestly sought to guard against, has become imminent four months after the declaration of war. The duel is likely to become an European contest. For although England's love for peace is well known, no one supposes she will put up with this slap in the face, particularly as she will be at no loss for allies. There are Austria, Italy, and Turkey, and probably even Spain, ready to join in. Her game is good—so good that some fear she will only have to show her teeth in earnest to put an end to the audacious pretensions of St. Petersburg. We wait with intense anxiety to learn the result of the inquiry it is understood the English Government has addressed to Versailles with respect to the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. If Prussia has played that double game and means to carry it through, things may go very hard with her. France is not yet broken down, and the prospect of aid from abroad would raise her spirits and give a degree of confidence, which of itself would be worth an army. The moment is, indeed, most interesting and critical, and the correspondence between the British Embassy at Tours and the Foreign Office is very frequent. Two Queen's messengers have arrived since Friday morning, and I hear that another is expected to-morrow. One will leave for Calais to-morrow night.

The impression has for some time been strong in diplomatic quarters in France that there exists a secret treaty between Prussia and Russia, but it is thought quite impossible that the former Power should have dreamed of its being divulged at the present moment, and it is supposed that the way in which St. Petersburg has blurted it out will excite the great disgust and discontent of Count Bismark. Had Paris been taken, the revision of the Treaties of 1865 in the capital where they were signed might have been possible, and would have added one more to the startling *coups de théâtre* that have succeeded one another so quickly during the last three months. But Paris is far from taken, and unlikely to be just yet. It is thought we shall soon hear of a sortie in force, perhaps concluding which some severe fighting well north upon the road from Orleans to Paris. And we know that the German army sustains daily heavy losses from exposure and disease, and that it is not yet ready to commence the long-threatened bombardment, for, if it has got its guns up, which is doubtful, it lacks ammunition, and is likely to wait for it still a while, for it had to be made and a good deal of it is needed, and, when made, the roads are in no state to facilitate the transport of such heavy wares. The fact is the Prussian Princes and Generals, who have shown so much ability and so little moderation in the present war, never thought they would really have to besiege Paris, still less did they dream of its becoming so formidable a stronghold, so that its population, which they set down as effeminate and debased, would show so much energy and pluck in its defence. And these things being considered, it is not surprising that Count Bismark looked black when obliged to subscribe to the military decision that armistice there should be none.

Dr. Mary Walker has been mobbed by the boys of New York, who followed about in large numbers, shouting "Whose your tailor?"

Great consternation has been occasioned at Alexandria by the explosion of a magazine of gun-cotton. The catastrophe is attributed to carelessness, and the authorities are very naturally blamed for storing such an explosive material in the midst of a thickly-populated quarter of the town. Fifty Arabs are reported to have been killed, but it is believed that the number is very far below the true one.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT AT SEA.

(Straits Times.)

Captain E. E. Patterson, of the American barque *Alcyone*, met with a most remarkable incident on his voyage from Amoy to this port. The *Alcyone* left Amoy on the 2nd December, for Singapore, and pursued the voyage until the 7th, when at about 7 P.M., a light was discovered close to on the starboard bow. It was evident that the light proceeded from a boat or a raft, and being far from land, Captain Patterson judged that it must be some one in distress. Canvas was quickly reduced, and the ship hove to, to allow the boat to come alongside; but she failing to do so, and the sea running too high to lower the ship's boat, the vessel wore round to endeavour to get near the boat, which was evidently unable to make the vessel. After wearing ship several times, she got near enough to throw lines over the boat, which proved to be a Chinese sampan containing three Chinese; the poor fellows caught the line, and two of them succeeded in holding on and getting on board the ship, but the third, being blind from exposure, and too weak to bear his own weight, fell overboard and was lost in the attempt. When the poor fellows got on deck, they were completely exhausted, and it was found necessary to feed them like infants. When they were able to tell their story, it was found that they had been driven away by a gale from Formosa, which place they left on the 3rd or 4th November; their sail and mast had been carried away by the gale on the second day out, and their steering oar lost, leaving them without sail, mast, oar, or rudder. The poor fellows did not despair, but managed to subsist from day to day by catching fish and birds, which they ate, and for water they had merely what they could catch when it rained. Thus they lingered day after day, drifting about at the mercy of the winds and waves, and when picked up by the *Alcyone* had been, incredible to relate, thirty-two days at sea in this helpless condition, in an open sampan. During this time, who shall tell their sufferings and privations; and had it not been for the humane perseverance of Capain Patterson in working his ship up to them, attracted only by the light which they displayed as a forlorn hope, their fate must have been starvation in all its horrors. The boat had drifted S. W. ½ S. 1000 miles during the 32 days, being an average of a fraction over 31 miles per day.

DANGERS IN CHINA.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 10)

The last mail from China, received yesterday, brings its usual contingent of reports, all more or less disturbing and anxious, from the several ports south of Tientsin. But although our position is anything but satisfactory, there is too much disposition among the foreign residents in China to look on the gloomy side of affairs alone. There seems to be no real evidence of the reported organization in the different provinces for the destruction of foreigners. However widely hostile feelings may be diffused among mandarins, literati, and populace, it is not much in accordance with Chinese habits to link the various provinces together in any combined movement. They have never done it in their direst need—in the three last wars with foreign Powers, any more than in the Taeping rebellion. It may be perfectly true that "they are continuing to import large quantities of ammunition, arms, and cannon," and that they have already launched four gunboats. It is equally true, probably, that Li-Hung-Chang, the Viceroy, who was associated with Colonel Gordon in the command of the Ever Victorious Army, had been suddenly recalled from the western frontier, whither he had been sent to stem the Mohammedan rebellion, and has been appointed Governor-General of Chili, the province in which Tientsin and Peking are situated; and that large bodies of troops continue to be concentrated there. But these movements may bear different interpretations. They may be made not for the purposes of aggression, but of defence against anticipated attack from foreign Powers. They may be made in view of political exigencies at Peking, to strengthen the party desirous of repressing hostility against foreigners, and to enforce justice. All we can certainly affirm is that there is a dangerous spirit abroad; and its influence is not confined to the north. That we know beyond all doubt. Every mail brings fresh evidence of the fact. We now learn that a missionary chapel recently erected by Protestant converts at Fatshan, a populous town twelve miles above Canton, has been destroyed. All this bodes ill; and it is not wonderful if the residents in China do in some degree exaggerate the grounds of alarm, nor at all surprising that they show great anxiety as to the measures taken by her Majesty's Government for their protection.

Mr. Hammond says, "There can be no doubt that Sir Henry Elliott will take all such measures as may be found necessary and practicable for the protection of British subjects in China, if any special measures are required for the purpose;" and it must be allowed that the chargé d'affaires at Peking and the Admiral must be in a better position to judge whether any and what special measures are needed than the Government at home can be. Moreover, the forces at the command of the Admiral—they consist of a considerable fleet and troops within call at Hongkong and Japan—ought to suffice for the moment. The question is not so much as to the amount of disposable force, as amount of discretionary power left in the hands of either chargé d'affaires or Admiral. If the instructions issued from the Foreign Office and Admiralty after the Yangchow affair remain unmodified, our forces, naval and military, might as well be at the other side of the Pacific for any use that could be made of them. These instructions were to the effect that all action should be limited to assistance to repel attack, if actually made upon British life or property, and the offer, either before or after such an attack, of a retreat to our ships of war, and assistance for the removal of British subjects from the ports. Any landing of troops or seamen with a view to deter the natives from attacking is distinctly prohibited; as, indeed, are all similar measures of precaution and prevention. But it is manifest that if such massacres as that of Tientsin are to be prevented, we must not always wait till the attack begins. After the onslaught it is generally too late to save life or property, and unless severe and summary punishment is inflicted on the assailants, either in repelling attack or by exacting redress on the spot, it will be found difficult to prevent the evil contagion of example spreading to all the ports and involving our whole interest in a common danger. Perils such as threaten those interests in China can only be met by entrusting large discretionary powers to our authorities in that region—ministerial, military, and naval. It is quite impossible that instructions calculated to meet such sudden emergencies as now press upon the British representative at Peking and the Admiral on the station can be provided for by anticipation, or by any specific orders to be transmitted a distance of 14,000 miles, and that by telegraph—instructions which take at least three weeks in transmission, and sometimes take six. The news of the fatal outbreak at Tientsin was not received at the Foreign Office from the British Legation for nearly six weeks; and then only the bare fact was told by telegram. What could a Government do on such an occasion as this, by telegraphic instructions which could not possibly reach Peking until some nine weeks after the event? Whatever mischief the mob and its instigators resolved to inflict would be fully consummated by that time; as would also all the worst consequences of inaction on the part of British authorities and immunity to the perpetrators. Nine weeks, or six, would be time enough to drive all the foreign community in China out of the ports, or to exterminate them, under such a policy as the last published instructions of the Foreign Office and Admiralty lay down. If there be really any truth in the reports which reach us from China, that there is a combination of Chinese authorities and people hostile to foreigners, and an organization extending all down the coast for purposes of aggression, then obviously it would be a fatal error to stand inactive till the mischief is done. This would be to provoke a war, not to avert it—to make conflict and disaster inevitable which might have been prevented. Those among our statesmen here who most dread such a calamity are apt to forget that two very opposite conditions equally conduce to the same end. The first is rashness and an overbearing meddling policy, by which even a nation like the Chinese may be lashed into fury. The second is supineness under menace or aggression; or the inability of those who are in authority on the spot, and know the danger, to take any timely steps to avert attack or a massacre. Of the two, the second condition is the most perilous perhaps. We are far from thinking that it does not behove us to guard against the first, both as a wrong to the Chinese and a danger to

ourselves. But this may be best effected by enforcing responsibility of the gravest kind upon all authorities—civil, naval, or military—who may fail in judgment or discretion on occasions of instant emergency. Any deviation from such general instructions and standing orders as the Home Government may issue should be justified only by the clearest evidence of overruling necessity. And any failure in this respect should be promptly followed by public rebuke and dismissal. We venture to say the danger under such conditions would not be on the side of rashness. But no official, civil or naval, under such circumstances—having the judgment and courage which we assume to be the average qualifications of those placed in authority—would feel constrained to stand aloof, or waste his time in unavailing appeals to the Chinese authorities for aid, while danger and death could plainly be seen approaching a whole community, as certainly was the case at Tientsin.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

The following, dated Manse, Bathurst, New South Wales, July 22, appeared in a recent number of the *Standard*:—"I read a part of a letter which some Canadian had addressed to you, and which gave expression to the Canadian feeling with respect to Earl Granville's colonial policy—if policy that may be called which is a course most insane. Having lived for some years in Canada, I know well the sorrow of that noble province at the thought of what is so coolly threatened them. With us here there is a deepening feeling of disgust, mingled with amazement; but our people in Australia can lose in nothing, while the Canadians dread absorption. It is very sad, however, to see an empire like ours dismembered by half-a-dozen men known as Cabinet Ministers; it is disgusting to think that this is contemplated on the ground of economy, and in the name of fair play. We all deplore what is so boldly indicated; and Great Britain, we think, is the true sufferer. The lecture I have ventured to transmit was written in haste; it conveys, however, to such as may read it, the colonial view of present Imperial acts. Thankful would I be for the sake of Britain, and that her ruin may be warded off, if any word of mine could in any way affect public opinion at home. It is not too much to hope that colonial statements, such as the lecture herewith sent, may be perused and considered. I trust, Sir, that the liberty I now take may be pardoned. I shrink with horror from the thought of that ruin which will overtake Britain if the Granville policy is sustained.—I have, &c., A. C. GEIKIE.—*European Mail.*

ROMANTIC DOUBLE SUICIDE.

(European Mail.)

On Saturday, Nov. 12, the dead bodies of a young man and woman were found lying side by side, quite dead, in a bedroom at the Warwick Tavern, Redhill, Surrey. The man appears about 30 years of age, has something of a military look, with a rather reddish thick beard and moustache, dark brown hair, and nose rather prominent. His height is about 5 feet 7 inches. He wore a red striped woollen shirt, trousers nearly new (black with white stripes), black cloth waistcoat, grey tweed coat, nearly new, black widewake, marked inside E. (or P.) Pecover, Reading: foam was issuing from his mouth. The woman appeared to be about 21 or 22 years of age, had very good features, with an abundance of dark brown flowing hair. Her height is about 5 feet 2 inches. The left hand was laid upon the bosom, and a gold ring was on the third finger of the left hand. When seen alive she wore a fashionable small bonnet; black dress, with several stripes at the bottom of the skirt, of purple; black cloth jacket, nearly new. The man came to Mr. Easton's about a week since, and took a bed and sitting-room for himself and wife. He paid a week's rent in advance, and said he had some luggage coming, which, however, did not arrive. The woman came the same evening. They lived well, and generally went to bed about 9.30 or 10 p.m. Shortly before 9 o'clock on November 12, Mr. Easton went to take some water to the bedroom, and knocked three or four times, but received no reply; and on the room being entered, the deceased were found lying side by side in their night clothes, life being quite extinct. A paper was found in the bedroom, on which was written that they had both agreed together to poison themselves. One halfpenny in money was found in the room, and a few books, viz., a Church Service, in which was written "Maria Mason, the gift of her cousin;" a book, "Wooing of Winifred;" and the Waverley Novels. In a Directory is written, "The Rectory, Fiddleworth, near Petworth, Sussex." Two empty phials, which had contained cyanide of potassium, were found on a sideboard in the bedroom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry Houselander, a Manchester policeman, has been fined 40s. and costs for "exceeding his duty," which is the mild term for abusing an unlucky wight who fell into his hands.

MR. G. C. PAUL.—The Calcutta *Englishman* understands that Mr. G. C. Paul, an Armenian Barrister, has accepted the officiating appointment of Judge of the High Court.

It transpired in a police case which has just been heard at Halifax, that there exists in that neighbourhood a "society for the protection of poachers," its object being to club together contributions from its members for the purpose of paying the fines which may be imposed on any one of the number who happens to get into "trouble."

A MISER.—Mr. Pritchard, a baptist minister, who died at Denbigh recently, was always understood to be a man of very humble circumstances, and was often assisted by friends. After his death a search resulted in the discovery of nearly £1,500 in notes and coins, sealed up in parcels, between the leaves of books, in corners and cupboards.

THE PROPERTY OF THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.—Considerable anxiety has been felt for the safety of the valuables of the Suez Canal Company in the strong room of the offices in Paris. M. de Lesseps is in the city, and Sir Daniel Lange has had an interview with Count Bernstorff. The Count suggested that he should communicate with Count Bismarck, offering himself as the medium for so doing.

At Coventry, a Swiss girl, named Merraner, of Birmingham, was charged on remand with uttering fictitious cheques on Lloyd's Bank in that town. Prisoner had obtained a cheque-book, and uttered several cheques, some for large amounts, but the bank had not been defrauded. Prisoner was proved to be of weak intellect, and was handed over to her friends, on their undertaking to produce her if any cheques in circulation turned up.

A SOLEMN WARNING TO THE CHARITABLE.—A dramatic performance, under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Tack, and other distinguished persons, is announced to be given at Kingston-on-Thames on Nov. 10, in aid of the *Captain* Relief Fund. On Oct. 30, the Vicar of Kingston (the Rev. A. Williams), in his sermon, pointedly referred to the proposed entertainment, and solemnly warned those who should attend the performance that their offerings could not be acceptable, and that the cries of the widows and orphans would rise up in judgment against their laughter and merriment.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—At the Bristol Police-court, a powerful fellow named Michael Lane, was committed for trial on a charge of committing a burglary at the Mail Coach Tavern in that town, and violently assaulting the landlord, Mr. Hooper. The latter having encountered the prisoner in one of the up-stairs rooms, was struck on the head with a "jemmy" and knocked senseless to the bottom of the stairs. Lane bolted into the tap-room, when Miss Elizabeth Hooper, a daughter of the landlord, with great courage and presence of mind, ran and closed the tap-room door, and on the prisoner trying to escape she boldly collared him and held him firmly till assistance arrived, and he was secured. On the room up-stairs being examined, it was found that the drawers had been broken open, and a quantity of jewellery, trinkets, and some ladies' dresses stolen.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 4TH, EVENING.

There has been a better feeling from native quarters for Bengal drug. Sales of Patna have been reported at \$572½ to \$575; Benares, \$542½ on credit terms, against \$571½ and \$540 cash respectively. Malwa has also been in fair native demand at \$627½ credit, and with allowance in weight.

JANUARY 5TH, MORNING.

This morning's quotations are same as above. In shares there is not much to report, but settlements of time bargains for the end of the year, which have gone on very satisfactorily. In Banks some few old have changed hands at 25 per cent., and now at 20 to 20½ per cent. for cash. Hongkong Fires have been done at \$295 prem., and Chinas at 70, cum int. There is very little doing in Victorias.

Exchange has declined further, and sales have been made to a fair extent of private paper at 4/4½. Bank paper is weak at 4/4. On India some small sales are reported at 226.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3½
- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4
- Credits, at 6 months' sight.......4/4½
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.......4/4½
- Bank Bills on demand, ...4/2½

ON NEW YORK—
- Private, 5 months' sight.........—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, 3 days' sight.................74½
- Bank, 15 days' sight.................74¾
- Private, 30 days' sight.............74¾

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares,
- Old.......................25 to 25½ per cent. prem
- New.......................20 to 20½ „ „

Union Insurance Society of Canton ....new shares \$1,000 p. s. „

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares, ...\$1,950 cum. div.

China & Japan Marine Insurance, Tls. 80 to 85 p. s. p.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares,......................\$295 p. s. p. cum. int.

China Fire,......................\$70 „ „

Victoria Fire..........\$39 to \$40 „ „

H'kong & W'poa Dock............25 per cent. dis.

H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares ....35 to 35½ per cent. prem.

S'hai Steam Navigation Co., Tls. 15 to 16 p. s. p.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co.,..par.

China and Straits Steam Navigation,. par.

Hongkong Gas.............................\$50 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Shares.............80 per cent. dis.

Hongkong Distillery Co...........15 p. c. prem

Indo-Chinese Sugar Co...............1 to 1½ p. c. p.

SALES ON JANUARY 4TH 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Mushrooms, 100 cases, at \$40, by Yue-wo-loong to Canton merchant.

Cuttlefish, 20 piculs, at \$21.60, by Yue-wo-loong to Canton merchant.

Tin, 100 slabs, at \$32.25, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.

Tin, 50 slabs, at \$31.00, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.

White Sugar, No. 2, 300 bales, at \$4.90, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Calcutta Cotton, 223 bales, at \$15.75, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at \$6.65, by Fook-wing-loong to Sheik-loong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 1,500 piculs, at \$2.72, by Tai-fung-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Formosa Rice, 6,000 piculs, at \$1.67, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Formosa Rice, 500 piculs, at \$2.20, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Black Sugar, 500 piculs, at \$3.12, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Black Sugar, 200 piculs, at \$3.05, by Kin-hing-cheong to Japan merchant.

Notices of Firms.

WE have this day established ourselves in this Colony as Average Adjusters, Public Accountants and General Commission Agents.

WOODFORD & Co.

18, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871. [1m 13

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Captain Z. BARTON in our Firm, ceased from this date, the business will henceforward be continued by Mr. A. L. AGABEG, Jr., under the same style.

JAMESON & BARTON.

5d 14 Hongkong, 31st December, 1870.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 4 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MY business will, for the future, be conducted under the style or firm of HENRY GRIBBLE & Co.

Mr. RYLE HOLME is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

HENRY GRIBBLE.

1m 2 Nagasaki, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN DAVIDSON is a partner in our firm from this date.

BROWN & Co.

3m 5 Amoy, 1st January, 1871.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a Merchant and Commission Agent under the style or firm of

F. PEIL,

and I have authorized Mr. F. E. HEYDEN and Mr. H. MEYER to sign my firm by procuration.

F. PEIL.

1m 2199 Hongkong, 15th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at these Ports, as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the Style or Firm of E. FISCHER & Co.

EDWARD FISCHER.

Hiogo, Osaca, 18th November, 1870. 12m 2127

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES E. SASSOON in our Firm in China, ceased from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

1m 2116 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

THE Undersigned, having been compelled by the French authorities to leave the Colony of Saigon, have appointed

Messrs. ED. RENARD & Co.
and H. K STEWART, Esq. (Agent Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) to act as their attorneys during their absence.

BEHRE & Co.

tf 2117 Saigon, 12th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
NEW YORK	Maori	Mordue	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Stephen Bishop	Foote	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Envoy	Berry	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	N. Thayer	Crosby	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Whirlwind	Graham	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Wm. Clowes	G. Tatlock	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Lady Bowen	Woodcock	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Mina	Ygartua	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Suwonada (str)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	On the 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Godavery (str.)	Lecointre	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Phase (str.)	Such	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Venus (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AMOY AND SHANGHAI	Glengyle (str.)	MacQueen	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,
MILLINERS, AND DRESSMAKERS,

Beg to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that in order to make room for their expected arrivals of WINTER GOODS, they intend offering from August 1st to 31st, the undermentioned articles, the whole of which have been greatly reduced in price.

DRESSES.

Plain and Fancy
SILKS, POPLINS, AND FOULARDS.

Plain and Broche
GRENADINES AND BAREGES.

French Printed
MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, AND PIQUES.

Plain and Fancy
SCOTCH LAWNS.

WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.

QUILTINGS.

Plain and Figured
MUSLINS AND GRENADINES.

PRINTED AND PLAIN ALPACCAS.

Ladies' Print and Muslin
MORNING WRAPPERS.

MUSLIN SKIRTS AND GARIBALDIES.

A lot of CORSETS.

Grenadine and Lace SHAWLS.

Grenadine and Lace JACKETS.

Muslin and Lace
COLLARS AND SETS.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

BOYS' & GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

CHILDREN'S FROCK AND PINAFORES.

BRANCH HOUSE:
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.

Sparkling HOCK,
"NONPAREIL," from A. Geyger & Co., Crenznach.

Superior PORT WINE, Very Superior SHERRY, CLARET, "Old Medoc," {bottled in the London Docks, by Startup and Kentish, L'don.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, ex "San Francisco."

STOCKHOLM TAR, in Barrels and ½ Barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Best extra Russian Crown CANVAS.
Prime Copenhagen Table BUTTER, in Tins, 2 lbs. to 16 lbs.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 2039 Hongkong, 26th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them, are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AND NOW LANDING.

Ex "San Francisco," from Hamburg, and other late Arrivals.

BEST SWEDISH TAR, in Barrels and Half-barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Europe ROPE, from 1½ to 4 inches.
Composition CANDLES.
SHEET LEAD.
Muntz' YELLOW METAL and Composition NAILS.
BURKE'S GUINNESS STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Bass's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in do.
do. in Kilderkins.
3-Star HENNESSY.
KRUG, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JONET, in do.
ST. MARCEAUX, in do.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, of every description, for family and cabin use.
HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Salt and Smoked TONGUES.
Kinahan's LL WHISKEY.
Old Islay do.
Boord's GINGER BRANDY & OLD TOM.

Also,

DAWSON'S BEST QUALITY BOOTS, of every size and description.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2075 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
„ SHERRY „ 3 „
„ PORT „ 2 „
„ CLARET „ 1 „

BIRLEY & Co.

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE \$1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.

E. R. HOLMES,
(LATE MANAGER HONGKONG HOTEL,)
Proprietor.

THIS new and commodious HOTEL will be Opened on the 1st December proximo. It is situated in a quiet and healthy part of the Town (though within five minutes' walk of the Post Office and business section), and is from its situation and adjuncts well adapted to afford a comfortable and pleasant place of sojourn to Families visiting the City. The Proprietor has had long experience in catering for the public, and will be assisted by Mrs. HOLMES, who will give special attention to the comfort and care of the Ladies and Children honoring the House with their patronage.

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS for Dinner-parties will be available.

The RESTAURANT will be found very convenient for Gentlemen resident on the Hill and the Public generally; Monthly Board on moderate terms.

The Two BILLIARD ROOMS are furnished with Thurston's Best Table, and every convenience will be found for the comfort of players.

Every variety of the choicest WINES and SPIRITS, will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.

WARM AND COLD BATHS.

And every convenience for the comfort of guests will be provided.

EDMUND R. HOLMES.

N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.

tf 2064 Hongkong, 25th November, 1870.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price \$10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April 1869

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c. &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Wooсung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK.

Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
VIA
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE
ATLANTIC SEA BOARD!

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and connecting at

NEW YORK

With the several Steamer Lines to
ENGLAND, FRANCE,
AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, 6 days and 20 hours.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES,
SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,

Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well-furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE. 100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per adult passenger FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per child between 5 and 12 years, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE over 100 pounds between Sacramento and Omaha currency \$15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS CARE C. P. R. R.

A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Supt. C.P.R.R.
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Sacramento, Cal.
C. G. HAMMOND,
Gen'l Supt. U.P.R.R.
FRAS. COLTON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Omaha, Nebraska.

[1914

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe, and Copper Wire.
„ Brass, Brass „ „ Brass „
„ Lead, Lead „ „ Lead „
„ Iron, Iron „ „ Iron „
„ Zinc, Zinc „
Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain plugged Flange Cocks.
Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.
„ Water Closet and Washhand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc Rainwater Downspouting and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washhand Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.
House Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

DENTISTRY,
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,—street N.E. of Victoria Gaol.

ARTIFICIAL WORK on gold and other bases. Fees for filling, scaling, or extracting teeth, \$5 each operation. A liberal reduction to persons of small means.

tf 1597 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

GEORGE TAUFER,
GUN SMITH
AND
PRACTICAL ENGINEER,
No. 17,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

tf 1852] [Oct. 19

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER, BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AT NO. 541, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, an extensive branch of their business. Where they propose to keep the largest and most complete stock of Billiard Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues, &c., on this coast. The Tables are of the latest styles, and size recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured in the best manner, and are furnished with PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. All goods sold will be of the best quality, and the prices fully as low as any other house in the business.

GEO. E. PHELAN,
P. O. Box, 992. *San Francisco, California.*

N.B.—No other parties on the coast are authorized to sell Phelan's Cushions. [3m 1953

炭 煤 記 榮

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 553 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

炭 煤 記 榮

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 38, *Endicott Lane*. The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI *direct.*

THE Steamer

"VENUS,"

will be despatched for the above port at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 5th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2d 19 Hongkong, 4th January, 1871.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"SUWONADA,"

will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

4d 22 Hongkong, 4th January, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"GODAVERY,"

Capt. Lecointre, will be dispatched for
YOKOHAMA *(Direct)*,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 15 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POST FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"PHASE,"

Capt. Such, will be dispatched for
SHANGHAI *(Direct)*
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 16 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1871.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE,"

MacQueen, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 2249 Hongkong, 27th December, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Ship

"MINA,"

Captain Ygartua, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 20 Hongkong, 4th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Brig

"STEPHEN BISHOP,"

Foote, Master, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2220 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque

"WM. CLOWES,"

Capt. G. Tatlock, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2190 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"ENVOY,"

Berry, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2184 Hongkong, 15th December, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"N. THAYER,"

Crosby, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2185 Hongkong, 15th December, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Ship

"LADY BOWEN,"

Woodcock, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2058 Hongkong, 24th November, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"MAORI,"

Mordue, Master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2037 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Clipper Ship

"WHIRLWIND,"

Capt. Graham, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1981 Hongkong, 10th November, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 13 years British ship

"JOHN O'GAUNT,"

of 859 Tons Register, P. Donnan, Commander.

Apply to
G. OVERBECK.

tf 2239 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
HONGKONG.

tf 1681] [Sept. 15

KWONG HING.

AH-YON, HAS FOR SALE BEST COALS OF ALL KINDS.

SCOTT LANE, No 57,
Praya West,
HONGKONG.

3m 1826] [Oct. 13

STEAM FOR
KING GEORGE'S SOUND, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *"TRAVANCORE,"* Capt. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the 10th, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 10th.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

The Mails for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta, per *Arratoon Apcar*, will close at 1.30 P.M. to-day, the 5th instant, instead of at the time previously notified.

For Shanghai.—Per *Venus*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Dunedin and Melbourne.—Per *Whirlwind*, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon and Singapore.—Per *Suwonada*, at 3.30 P.M. on Saturday, the 7th instant.

MAILS BY THE *"ENGLISH PACKET."*

The English Contract Packet *"TRAVANCORE,"* will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 10th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the 10th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 11th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 11th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 11th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 11th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ
Brindisi............ 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ
Marseilles.......... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ
Southampton...... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the rates of postage, which must be paid in advance on correspondence transmitted from Hongkong or any of the Postal Agencies in China and Japan to the United Kingdom, by Private Ship, will in future be as follows, viz.:—

FOR LETTERS.

Twelve cents per half ounce.

FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Two cents each.

FOR BOOK-PACKETS AND PATTERNS.

Not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents.
Above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 ozs., 4 cents.
Above 2 ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs., 8 cents.
For every additional 4 ozs., 8 cents.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid Letters will be charged with a fine of Twelve cents in addition to the deficient postage.

Unpaid Books and Patterns will be charged at the rate of Twelve cents per four ounces.

Insufficiently paid Books and Patterns will be charged with the deficient postage and a fine of Six cents each.

The Registration fee on Letters, &c., is 8 cents.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

The Spanish Consul having represented the annoyance arising from Letters being, contrary to Law, sent on board the Spanish Men of War which leave this harbour fortnightly with the Mails for Manila, it is hereby notified that, henceforward, all Letters, except such as are received in the Mails from this Department, will be refused on board these vessels.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1870.

It is hereby notified that in consequence of the increasing difficulties which attend the transmission of the Mails for the United Kingdom through France, it has been determined to send these Mails, for the present, by way of Brindisi, the Brenner Pass, Prussia and Belgium.

The rates of postage, which must be paid in advance, upon correspondence whether marked viâ Marseilles or viâ Brindisi, will be as follows, viz.:—

FOR LETTERS.

Addressed to—
The United Kingdom, 38 cents for each half-ounce.
The United States of America, 42 cents for each half-ounce.

FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PRICES CURRENT.

The United Kingdom........... 8 cents each.
The United States of America...10 cents each.

FOR BOOK PACKETS AND PACKETS OF PATTERNS.

The United Kingdom, under 1 ounce in weight, 4 cents; above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 8 cents; above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 14 cents; for every additional 4 ounces, 14 cents.

The United States of America, 18 cents for every four ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward the rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, chargeable upon Book and Pattern Packets posted at Hongkong, or at any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, to be forwarded by the British Contract Mail Packets to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, will be as follows, viz.:—

For a Packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.................................... 2 cents.
For a Packet above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces........... 4 „
For a Packet above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces............ 8 „
For a Packet above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces.................16 „
and so on, adding 8 cents for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

It is hereby notified that, under the authority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st May last, Superintending, or First Class Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future, be entitled to the same privileges in regard to Letters sent by or addressed to them on their own private affairs as are at present enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the Army; and all Army Schoolmistresses will be entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all but the First Class now are) to the same privileges, in regard to their Letters, as are enjoyed by non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of an additional Convention concluded with the United States' Post Office, a further reduction has taken place in the postage on Letters between the United Kingdom and the United States, which has been extended to Letters forwarded *through* the United Kingdom.

The postage chargeable on Letters posted in Hongkong, or at any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, addressed to the United States, to be forwarded by either British or French Packet, will henceforth be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi, 42 cents each half-ounce.

When forwarded viâ Marseilles, 36 cents each half-ounce.

When forwarded viâ Southampton, 28 cents each half ounce.

Prepayment of the postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

Extracts.

Palmerston on French Alliance.

We feel strongly how much a cordial good understanding and the close friendship between England and France must contribute to secure the peace of the world and to confirm the liberties and promote the happiness of nations. We are deeply convinced that it is greatly for the interest of England and of France that this friendship should be intimate and unbroken. But true friendship cannot exist without perfect confidence on both sides. Each party must be convinced that the other has no secret views and selfish objects to be pursued to the detriment of the other. Suspicion and distrust are fatal to confidence and friendship. Now, when I first came into office in the autumn, I, as well as the rest of my colleagues, felt the greatest desire to be well with France, and a confident belief that nothing could prevent us being so. We knew that we, on the part of England, had no selfish objects to pursue, no interests to be promoted which could be at variance with the just rights of others, or which could give to any other nation well-founded cause of jealousy. We fancied that France had been in the same temper. We heard her repeated declarations of a wish to cultivate the closest alliance with us; and believing that she had been cured of the disease of conquest, and that the enjoyment of free institutions of her own had taught her to respect the independence of her neighbours, we imagined that the alliance to which she invited us was to be a bond of peace and a covenant of justice. But we had not long been engaged in the management of affairs when we found symptoms of different dispositions in the French Government; and the spirit of aggression and the ardent thirst for aggrandizement which was betrayed, instead of being concealed by the underhand intrigues and double diplomacy which was intended to veil them, proved to us that those who thus had been courting our alliance only meant to make us the instrument of their own ambition—that their object was, in imitation of their school, (Buonaparte), to draw us away from those whom they intended to attack, and, having worked with us as tools, to deal with us afterwards as occasion might require. Hence it was that when Flahault brought us civil and complimentary propositions of alliance between France and England, we, knowing full well what was meant thereby, met them by civil and complimentary refusals. This feeling of suspicion and distrust went on increasing to the end of Lafitte's administration, and everything we saw of the policy of that administration tended to drive us away from French connexion, and to teach us that the interests of England and Europe required us to draw closer and closer the other three great Powers of the East.—*"The Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston," by the Right Hon. Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., M.P.*

The French Reformation.

The reformation began, it is said, at Meaux, a small manufacturing town on the borders of Flanders, which had learned from its Flemish neighbour industry and independence. Its people had been coarse and rude, its priests vicious, indolent, and dull, and the little town had found its chief recreation in drunkenness and barbarous licence. Its inhabitants were woolcarders, fullers, cloth-makers, and mechanics, living by the product of their daily labour, and grasping eagerly at every uncultivated pleasure. Jacques Lefévre, the translator of the Bible into French, a man of nearly seventy, and the young and brilliant Farel, his faithful associate, preached to the working-men of Meaux, and distributed among them copies of the gospels. At once the mass was deserted, the priest contemned, and eager throngs listened to the daring missionaries who ventured to unfold the long-forgotten truth. A swift and graceful transformation passed over the busy town. No profane word was any longer uttered, nor ribaldry nor coarse jests were heard. Drunkenness and disorder disappeared; vice hid in the monastery or the cloister; in every factory the gospels were read as a message from above, and the voice of prayer and thanksgiving mingled with the clamour of the shuttle and the clash of the anvil. The rude and boisterous artisans were converted into refined and gentle believers, ever seeking for the pure and the true; and the sudden impulse toward a higher life awakened at Meaux by the teachings of Farel and Lefévre stirred, like an electric shock, every portion of diseased and decaying France. A moment of regeneration seemed near, a season of wonderful advance. [illegible] pleasing account of a similar transformation. In the busy town of Saintes, where he was pursuing with incredible toil and self-denial one of the chief secrets of his art, Palissy became the founder of a church. Too poor to purchase a copy of the Bible, he learned its contents by heart, and every Sunday morning exhorted or instructed nine or ten of his fellow-townsmen who assembled in secret to hear the Word of God. The little congregation soon grew in numbers. For some time they met at midnight, and hid from persecution. At length the purity of their lives and the earnestness of their faith won the respect of the people of Saintes; a pastor was procured; the people crowded to the Protestant assembly; a revival spread over the town, and a sudden reform in morals made Saintes a haven of rest and peace. Coarse plays and dances, extravagance in dress and licence in living, scandal, quarrels, and lawsuits, says Palissy, had almost wholly passed away. Instead of profane language and idle jesting were heard only psalms, prayers, and spiritual songs. The religion ruled over the happy town, and even the priests and monks, stirred by the general impulse, began to pray and preach with honest fervour, and to emulate the purity of the zealous reformers. A gentle harmony prevailed between the rival churches; for the moment the evil passions of men were charmed into repose. Then, adds Palissy, might be seen, on Sundays, bands of workpeople walking cheerfully in the meadows, groves, and fields, singing spiritual songs together, or reading to one another from the sacred volumes; young girls and maidens chanting hymns beneath the pleasant shade; boys, with their teachers, full of a steadfast purpose to live a noble life. The very countenances of the people, he asserts, were changed; the course lines of sensuality had been swept away, from every face shone only benevolence and truth. The picture of the reformed village, drawn by the honest pen of the gentle artisan, reads like an idyllic dream, amidst the dreadful story of the reign of the chivalric Francis; it seems scarcely more probable than Livy's narrative of the golden age of Numa, or Homer's legend of the gentle Phæacians. Yet it was no doubt true. In many towns and cities of martial France similar scenes were witnessed. More than two thousand churches sprang up in the apparently ungenial soil. The early Huguenots were noted for their austere virtues, their truthfulness, their love of peace. They lived together, a happy brotherhood, joined in a common faith, a similar purity of life. Men trusted the word of a Huguenot when the oath of the Catholic noble awakened only distrust. They brought honesty into commerce, and the domestic virtues into every home. They softened their enemies by a tolerant patience; they strove to convert rather than to destroy; their brilliant leaders, adorned by rare talents and eminent virtues, attracted the admiration of the age; and it seemed possible that the tide of reform might sweep unchecked over France, subdue by its gentleness the hostility of the Gallican church, and restrain with a mighty force the barbarous instincts of the feudal princes and the impulsive king.—*"The Huguenots," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

LONGEVITY.—A woman died in Newington parish the other day aged 104 years, and Mrs. Ashton died at Skinningale, Perth, at the age of 103. The youngest of her large family is sixty.

The following advertisement appears in *The Times.* We trust the enterprise of Mr. Tootal will be successful:—"To Gas Manufacturers and Gas Machinists.—In Shanghai, China, the price of gas is $3.50c. per 1,000 feet, or equal to 15s. 2d. The prices of coal is $6, or 26s. per ton. Any one who can supply a good article at a reasonable rate send particulars to J. Broadhurst Tootal, office of the *North China Herald,* Shanghai."

DEATH OF A GIRL FROM PASSION.—The other night Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Strand Union Board Room, touching the death of Mary Rufus, aged six years. The deceased was the daughter of a mechanic, and was told by her mother to go upstairs, when she got into a dreadful passion, and refused to go. She fell back and rolled down the stairs. She instantly expired. Mr. Watkins, surgeon, stated that the child had expired from the effect of effusion of serum on the brain, produced by the excitement of passion, and that her death had been accelerated by the fall downstairs. The deceased was a very passionate child. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Intimations.

A HEALTHY LIVER.

THE liver is a large gland, lying under the short ribs, on the right side. It is convex on the upper side and concave on the under, and is composed of several lobes or divisions. Its office is to secrete bile—that is, to separate it from the blood. It weighs about four pounds, being the largest organ in the body. The tendency of long-continued heat is to derange the natural action of the liver, and ultimately to produce enlargement, hardening, torpidity, and chronic inflammation of that organ. The symptoms indicating liver disease are as follows:

A sense of fulness and weight in the right side, with some enlargement and pain, particularly when pressed; pains in one or both shoulders and under the shoulderblades; disagreeable or painful feeling when lying on the left side; yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine; bowels irregular, loose, or costive; red veins through the eyes; sometimes a dry, hacking cough; shortness of breath; a bad taste in the mouth in the morning; the urine deposits a sediment on standing; generally a low and desponding state of mind; the nervous system much disturbed; disinclination to apply the mind, and frequently a great dread of imagined evils supposed to be impending.

We believe that no medicines offered for the cure of liver disease have ever had as extensive a field of successful trial as our

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

In the Western, Southern, and Pacific States of North America, in Canada, in Central America, in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, U. S. of Colombia, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, British West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, East Indies, Spain, and Portugal, they are well known and constantly used. Every month finds a large increase in their sales, and their success is something quite unparalleled; but it is easily explained. They are prepared expressly to relieve and cure all

LIVER AND BILIOUS DISEASES,

constituting nearly three-quarters of all the sicknesses with which mankind suffer. The active principles of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are—

PODOPHYLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

both simple vegetables, but both potent for controlling the liver—cleansing it of all sluggish secretions, and invigorating it to a state of healthy and natural action.

Full directions around each phial.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

"WHAT IS IT MADE OF?"

Is the oft-repeated inquiry which comes to us from the most distant sections of the world about our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

"WHAT MAKES IT SO LASTING?"

Is also a query often put to us. Of course we are not willing to make our formula known, and all such questions remain unanswered. "Ah!" says one, "I smell

MIGNONETTE AND LAVENDER;

nothing else could be so delicate, yet so refreshing." Still we answer nothing, because, were we either to deny or admit, it would be equally disbelieved. "To me, says another,

HONEYSUCKLE AND JASMINE

are as plain as they can be." But to this also our only reply is silence—promising here, however, that if our great Perfume depended on any two single flowers, its breath would be poor indeed. "Yes, yes!" exclaimed a third; "but you cannot deceive me!

ORANGE FLOWERS AND VIOLETS

are to my sense of smell the marked and easily perceptible prevailing perfume in the Florida Water." Well, well, we will not be so rude as to contradict a lady (nearly all these queries are from the ladies), but we simply wonder they don't discover the soft and delicious fragrance of

LILIES AND MOSS ROSES.

But the truth is, that the many floral extracts which enter into the composition of the true

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

are so exactly and perfectly blended together, that it is quite impossible to detect the distinctive odour of any single one. The effect of the combination is the most agreeable and refreshing perfume to be found anywhere. "We never get tired of it; the longer we use it, we enjoy it the more." But this can be said only of the MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are others who offer for sale fluids which they they call Florida Water, but they possess none of the wonderful virtues of Murray & Lanman's; and buyers should always be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by

LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK, *Sole Proprietors.*

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established in 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

A TONIC, ALTERATIVE, AND DIET DRINK,

ADAPTED TO

ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES,

AND ESPECIALLY NEEDFUL IN

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Thirty years of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a STANDARD REMEDY for Scrofula and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies are, to

ARREST SUPPURATION,
PRODUCE SOUND FLESH,
COOL THE ANGRY SKIN,
RESTORE THE SECRETIONS,
INVIGORATE THE FRAME,
PURIFY ALL THE FLUIDS,
AND
BRACE THE CONSTITUTION.

But its operation is not limited to one class of distempers. As a general Corrective, Tonic, and Alterative, its importance is affirmed by the best medical talent of the age, and the sick and feeble everywhere place the fullest faith in its preventive and remedial properties. The value of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, as an antidote to the complaints which prevail in SPRING AND SUMMER, cannot be overrated. During these seasons the human physique is subjected to severe trials. It requires reinforcement, it demands help, in order to withstand the strain. We all know the debilitating and dangerous tendency of

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE,
UNWHOLESOME EXHALATIONS,
INSALUBRIOUS WINDS,
LONG-CONTINUED RAINS,
FIERCE, EXHAUSTIVE HEAT,
AN UNHEALTHY SOIL,
AND
DELETERIOUS WATER.

In SPRING, SUMMER, and a portion of AUTUMN, the lives of thousands are in continual jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them, is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage or DIET DRINK throughout the unhealthy season. Two tablespoonfuls, taken in a tumbler of water three times a day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it impervious to the disorders that usually result from the above-named causes.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 1530 20th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits,* divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. [illegible] per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 899 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents, ½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents, ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, 1

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice viz.:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents, ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents, 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding .... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding .... 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding .... 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of .... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of .... 17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 122 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKIE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAIL-ROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8% net.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

Business Announcements

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by W. H. BELL, *Daily Press* Office, AND Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., *Queen's Road,* Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Joddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 18s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 6 and 368, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes, 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3. 3s.

CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandscher Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellenz den Minister van Kolonien. Large 8vo., pp. xvi. and 230. Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

Business Announcements.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1866. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo., cloth, pp. XX. and 62. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.

DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues. Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859 8s.

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Millet, Kenny	Amr. str	147	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Shanghai
Morning Star, Schutt	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	Hongkong
Pallas, Wulff	N. G. bk	526	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Paragon, Wichars	Siam. sh	490	Chinese	
Rebecca, Schopper	N. G. bg	265	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Sophie, Ohssen	N. G. bg	215	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	Foochow
St. Anna, Adrien	Fren. bk	275	Chinese	
Therese Behn, Steffens	N. G. bk	400	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Swatow
Union, Walker	Brit. bk	265	Chinese	
Velos, Christiansen	N. G. bk	296	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
SHANGHAI. *In port on 6th December, 1871. The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.*				
Adele, Frang	Amr. sch	387	Frazer & Co	
A. E. Vidal, Angelbeck	N. G. bk	331	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	New York
Annie Gray, More	Brit. sh	727	Olyphant & Co	Chefoo
Amitie, Ferrandy	Fren. bg	277	J. S. Baron & Co	Keelung
Annie, Weeks	Brit. sch	304	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Audax, O'Sullivan	Brit. bk	271	Glover, Dow & Co	
Bertha, Rose	N. G. sch	310	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Black Adder, Robinson	Brit. sh	920	Gilman & Co	
Bob Tail Nag, Edwards	Brit. sch	170	Ilbert, Bidwell & Co	
Carl Wilhelm, Jobson	N. G. bk	249	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Dracho, Petersen	N. G. bk	548	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Hongkong
Felix, Morello	Fren. bk	353	J. S. Baron	Nagasaki
Fontenaye,	Brit.		Order	
F. Roquetti, Monnier	Fren. bk	369	J. S. Baron	Nagasaki
Gipsey, Fullerton	Brit. bk	250	A. R. Tilby & Co	Nagasaki
G. F. Haendel, Landers	N. G. bk	895	Order	
Hongkong, Jacobsen	N. G. bk	297	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hellen W. Almy, Freeman	Amr.	214	Master	
Endymion, Bannister	Brit. sh	750	Master	
Her Majesty, Seymore	Brit. sh	1112	Master	
Isabella Ridley, Wellso	Brit. bk	510	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
James S. Stone, Phinney	Amr. bk	710	Olyphant & Co	New York
J. C. Munro, Kidder	Brit. sh	642	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Jane Spiers, Brown	Brit. sh	603	Frazer & Co	
Jason, Leslie	Brit. sh	878	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Johann Carl, Hanstool	N. G. bk	308	Wm. Pustau & Co	Nagasaki
Jylland, Dalberg	Dan. bg	267	Order	
Levi Stevens, Newbury	Amr. sch	520	Olyphant & Co	New York
Lizzie Allen, Brown	Brit. sch	325	Glover, Dow & Co	
Looling, Mortensen	N. G. bk	309	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Nagasaki
Martha, Koch	N. G. bg	215	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Minerva, Loose	N. G. bk	260	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Nachof, Wumdt	N. G. bk	374	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Omba, Thomson	Brit. sh	839	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Oscar Vidal, Keauful	N. G. bk	250	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Portland,	Brit. sh		Jardine, Matheson & Co	
R. M. Jones, Williams	Brit. bk	302	Master	
Rebecca, Davidson	N. G. bk	408	Olyphant & Co	
Record, Simpson	Brit. bk	437	Master	
Robert Rickmers, Rothfos	N. G. bk		Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rolling Wave, Hall	Amr. bg	270	Morris and Lewis	Chefoo
Salisbury, Tree	Brit. sh	1030	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Seringapatam, Graham	Brit. sh	775	Maitland & Co	
Sirius, Lange	N. G. sh	900	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Sydenham, Bristow	Brit. sh	1060	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Thomas Bell, Williamson	Brit. sh	888	H. Fogg & Co	
Tungaha, Sargant	Brit. sch	163	Gibb, Livingston & Co	

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